

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

On the day previous to the capture of the insurgents in Gen. Frost's camp, twenty-one hundred Union men of St. Louis, of the "Home Guard" regiments, were sworn into the national service and armed from the national arsenal. St. Louis is impregnable against all assaults of the conspirators.

An Alabama regiment, 1,166 strong, is reported to have arrived at Norfolk last Thursday.

"Pioneer," who sends us a second communication to-day, is Dr. Elijah White, whose early services to the Government and country in Oregon are so well known. Few men understand better the subject which he treats.

We are authorized to state that the fine band of the Rhode Island regiment will perform in the President's grounds on Wednesday evening next, commencing at five o'clock.

George G. Gaither, a Kentucky gentleman, writes us that he was arrested at Richmond, on the 28th, under a city ordinance passed on the 22d of April, enjoining all citizens to give information against any person "suspected of entertaining sentiments that render such person unsafe to remain in the city." He was confined in jail, with felons. He was finally released on the 8th of May. In the same cell with him, was John L. Crittenden, of California, a young man, not twenty-one years old, who had been a student at the University, and who had been guilty of expressing Union sentiments.

A dispatch from St. Louis, May 10, states that, on the previous day, "several thousand stand of arms," and "12 or 15 pieces of ordnance," were brought up from Baton Rouge and deposited in the rebel camp of Gen. Frost. More, or less, they were all captured by the national forces, so that the Government, to that extent, is getting its stolen property back.

Col. John Pickell, of Alleghany county, (Maryland,) announces himself as a Union candidate for Congress.

The following description of the manner in which Fort Pickens is to be taken by Gen. Bragg, is from the Pensacola correspondence of the New Orleans Delta:

"He will surround Fort Pickens with a perfect circle of fire, and rain upon it a perfect torrent of shells, which will drive the men from their guns, and will batter down the wall, so as to afford ready access to our valiant and impetuous volunteers, who will rush across the bay with the fury of famished tigers, and sweep the invaders from the soil of Florida."

Yesterday, a second regiment of New York Zouaves and a regiment from Boston were tendered to the Government.

A private letter from Loudoun county, Va., says: "About one third of old Loudoun will vote the Union ticket. I think the Union cause is gaining ground." There will be very few Union votes, so long as the secessionists keep up their reign of terror. If the New York Zouaves were stationed in Loudoun county, there would be Union votes in abundance.

Senator Johnson of Tennessee is still stumping for the Union, he and his attending friends being well armed.

At a large meeting at Martinsburg, Va., on the 3d instant, it was resolved to have a meeting of the Union men of the county (Berkley) on yesterday. Martinsburg is eighteen miles beyond Harper's Ferry. If the insurgent force at the last-named place was dispersed, as it soon will be, that whole region would manifest its loyalty.

We are indebted to Mr. M. D. Russell, newspaper agent, on Seventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue, for a copy of the American Illustrated Military Text Book, being a manual of arms, facing, steps, position, &c., employed in heavy and light infantry and rifles, according to Scott and Hardie tactics and army regulations of 1857, every motion being fully illustrated, adapted to self-instruction, and for volunteer uniform corps; also, for copies of Rhode Island and Boston papers.

CAPT. LYON.—The hero of the day is Capt. Lyon, who has struck the first offensive blow in this war, on the right side. It is blows of that kind which will end the war, and we may look for them speedily, now that the work of preparation is in such forwardness.

MAINE TROOPS.—The regiment rendezvoused at Portland, and which was ordered to Fort Monroe, has not sailed, in consequence of disease (the measles) breaking out in the ranks. The regiment rendezvoused at Bangor, commanded by Col. Jameson, who was a Douglas delegate to the Charleston Convention, has been ordered to this city.

FLAGS.—The prohibition of flags in Baltimore has been terminated by the municipal authorities, and we may now expect to see the city decorated with the stars and stripes.

THE SECOND REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY.—The four companies which arrived here last Friday were mounted, contrary to reports heretofore current.

The entire regiment will be here shortly. There are two companies, viz: Palmer's and Harrison's, at the Treasury building; and four companies, viz: Stoneman's, Brackett's, Field's, and Garrard's, on Seventh street, near the Park hotel.

The regimental adjutant, Lieut. Lowe, is on G street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The other four companies, well mounted and

equipped, will arrive in four or five days, from Carlisle barracks, under command of Major G. H. Thomas.

COLORADO TERRITORY.—The Rocky Mountain Herald, published at Denver City, of which we have the number for April 27 before us, gives very favorable accounts of the mineral and agricultural resources of Colorado Territory. The tillage lands, although not composing a large proportion of its area, are much more extensive than has been supposed, and already supply nearly the entire demand for vegetables. Artificial irrigation of the Platte river lands is resorted to with success. As a stock country, the Territory has vast capacities.

The population are for the Union, and ignore all former party distinctions in that cause. Patriotism and nationality are features of the American character, which may be relied upon in every place that has not been corrupted and debauched by the institution of slavery. No armies are needed to preserve the loyalty of Colorado, but it is ready rather, if necessary, to furnish soldiers to sustain the stars and stripes. Where there is no slavery, there is no treason.

MARYLAND.—The conspirators appreciated the importance of securing Maryland to their cause, and their failure to do so must cause a proportionate severity of disappointment.

On the 23d of April, when the mob were masters of Baltimore, and the Legislature of Maryland had been convened to complete the work of secession, the Richmond Enquirer said:

"The action of Maryland settles not only for herself, but for all the Border States, the question of a divided South. Kentucky will respond to the action of Virginia and Maryland, Missouri to Kentucky, and Tennessee, with her swarms of horsemen and sharpshooters, will rush to the war of the border. To have gained Maryland is to have gained a host. It insures Washington city. It makes good the words of Secretary Walker at Montgomery in regard to the Federal Metropolis. It transfers the line of battle from the Potomac to the Pennsylvania border. It proclaims to the North that, except abolitionist Delaware, the South is a unit against them, not only in this conflict which they have so wantonly and foolishly commenced, but henceforth forever. It gives us the entire waters of the Chesapeake. It runs up the southern seaboard to the mouth of the Delaware. It rounds out the fairest domain on the globe for the Southern Confederation."

TERRORISM.

Notwithstanding Governor Letcher's purpose, as alleged, to protect Union men in Virginia, and notwithstanding the denial, in some cases, of the persecution to which they have been subjected, we learn, from an authentic source, that in the village of Falls Church, Fairfax county, which is settled chiefly by persons of Northern birth, thirteen families have already abandoned their homes, and as many more are preparing to leave. The precinct at this place gave an overwhelming majority for the Union at the late call for a State Convention, and at the Presidential election there were, besides a large majority for Bell and Everett, nineteen votes cast there for Lincoln and Hamlin. Since these dates, it has been the especial object of attention with the Breckinridge Democracy; and we are told that the sheriff of the county, who is represented to be a sort of secession bull-dog, has informed individuals there that "those who voted for Lincoln had better leave," and at any rate, if this was overlooked, and they voted "against the ordinance of secession, they would be marked."

As a new feature in the system of terrorism practiced there now, we have received the subjoined copy of a note, in letter form, (addressed to a person whose name we omit,) and dropped in the road near the dwelling of this person:

DEAR SIR: I entreat you, in the name of God, to get off as soon as possible; for I have heard some folks talk about you, and they have laid a plan to do you some injury, if you are not gone away in a week's time. It was the worst thing that you could have done to have let Henry go to the North. Take my advice, as a friend, and go as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully, B. W. L.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

It will be seen that the Missouri Legislature has passed, during its present extra session, the military law which failed of a passage at its regular session of last winter, and which provoked so much comment at the time, in and out of Missouri.

This law compels everybody between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, into the service, imposes upon the officers an oath of exclusive allegiance to the State, although the Constitution of Missouri requires all civil and military officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and makes it an offence, punishable at the discretion of courts martial, to speak disrespectfully of the Governor, or of the Legislature. This is to put the State under a perfect military despotism and reign of terror, and it is in a line of policy pursued by the secessionists everywhere.

Precisely the same thing was attempted in Maryland, in the form of creating a board of dictators, under the name of a Committee of Public Safety, but which was happily defeated by an uprising of the people. What was attempted in that particular, has already appeared in our columns, among the current news of the day; but it is of so much importance, as illustrating the spirit of the conspirators of secession, that we mark the following extract from a letter written to us on the 7th of May, by a distinguished citizen of Frederick, Maryland:

"For a day or two last week, we stood on the brink of a precipice, from which had men hoped to plunge us into the gulf of secession; and if the nerves of our Legislature had been as steadfast as its purpose was manifest, we would not have been able to draw back. The means by which we were to have been hurried into the vortex of secession, was the creation of a military dictatorship, in whose hands the purse and the sword were united. Ex-Governors Lowe and Pratt, Thomas Winans and Walter Mitchell, and one or two more of the same traitorous stamp, were to have been our military rulers, with a fund of \$2,000,000 to forward their nefarious purposes."

"The bill creating this dictatorship was to have been passed on Friday last, and was to go into operation from the moment of its passage. Under its provisions, the members of the Committee of Safety (so it was design-

ted) had power not only to appoint all military officers, but to revoke the commissions of all officers now holding office under appointments made by the Governor.

"Preparations had been made in advance, by the appointment of county and district committees, to act in subordination to the great central power established by the act. Advertisements had been put in some of the counties, announcing the duties expected from the citizens. And if the bill had passed on Friday night as it was expected it would, we should have waked up on Saturday morning under an overpowering and inexorable military despotism."

"But fortunately for us, and perhaps for the Legislature itself, its nerves gave way in face of the fiery indignation of the people, and the determined opposition of Henry and Charles Goldsborough, Messrs. Smith, Miles, and Stone, who combated it at every step with an ability and steadfastness worthy of the noble cause for which they were contending. -If their efforts had failed, as it was for a while believed they would, God only knows what would have been the upshot. The temper and determination of the people were such, that in all likelihood the legislative body would have been driven from their halls with the bayonet. This would have produced collision between the Union and secession troops, that were in arms and ready for the conflict. There was but one way to have averted such a catastrophe, which was the arrest of the leaders of the secession troops and members. This had been advised, and there were men ready and willing to execute any command for such a purpose!"

COL. BLAIR AND CAPT. LYON.

The recent startling events in St. Louis, which have excited the wonder and admiration of loyal people throughout the country, are the necessary results of a well-digested policy, which, several months since, was planned by Frank Blair, and inaugurated a few weeks prior to the election of delegates to the Convention in Missouri.

It soon became evident that the same unscrupulous means were to be adopted in Missouri, which had accomplished the secession of the Gulf States; that the police of St. Louis were to be placed under the control of a rebel Governor, and the State subjected to the tyrannical provisions of a military law, which would make that traitor the commander of a formidable force, to be directed in furthering the secession of the State from the Union; and that these expedients were to be especially used to overawe the Union men of St. Louis and of every loyal county in the State, and prevent the election of Union delegates to the Convention.

Mr. Blair immediately conceived the admirable plan of converting all the old "Wide Awake" associations which had been so influential in the Presidential campaign into "Union Clubs." It was at once announced that meetings would be held, and at those meetings the "Wide Awakes" would disband. The meetings were held. The "Wide Awakes" did disband. They laid down their torches, and took up their muskets. They went into the meetings, pacific, political associations; they came out of them, formidable military bodies, already well drilled and fitted by the long practice of the Presidential campaign to act as an efficient organization against the armed treason that was just budding at Jefferson city. For weeks they met and exercised under the supervision of capable military officers, and although their meetings were secret, the secessionists of St. Louis soon became aware of their existence, and consequently endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to induce the Legislature to give the Governor authority to place the city under martial law on the day of electing members of the State Convention, and by that means effect their suppression. The wholesome restraints exerted on the secessionists by the knowledge of the strength and resources of this powerful Union organization, and of their readiness to fight for the Union, prevented all turbulence on election day, and contributed to insure the success of the unconditional Union ticket in St. Louis.

This is the nucleus of the military force of 6,000 volunteers, who, under the command of the gallant Captain Lyon, surrounded the armed traitors under General Frost, and crushed out effectually the only secession organization from which any real danger was to be apprehended in Missouri. Frank Blair is colonel of one regiment of those volunteers, and has doubtless been the ruling spirit in their last admirable coup de guerre, as he was in directing their original organization.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

While all claim for our Government kind and even benevolent intentions toward the Indians, and speak of great forbearance on the part of our citizens in their general intercourse with the red men, yet facts too numerous, with proofs too strong for doubt, stare us in the face, of outrages gross and terrible practiced by vicious white men upon unoffending Indians.

Instances the brutal conduct of the rabble that murdered, not sixteen months since, during the shades of a single night, no less than eighty-seven Indian men, women, and children, in Humboldt county, California, cutting them in pieces with axes, hatchets, and bowie knives. Forty-two of this number were slaughtered so near the residence of Mr. John M. Eddy, our lately-appointed receiver in the land office for that part of the State, that their terrible cries aroused him and his family in time to reach the scene before they were yet all dead. Here lay before them the dead and dying, of both sexes, and of all ages, from feeble old age down to infancy, this number presenting, as this worthy gentleman says, one of the most dreadful scenes that mortals are called to look upon. These acts unpunished, except by public clamor and newspaper condemnation, a few months' rest suffices, and, in the same region, sixteen more are murdered. This unheeded, except as before, fresh courage is taken, and the tocsin of war is sounded all along through the hills and dales of that part of the Golden State, and again the poor Indians are hunted for the slaughter.

It may be asked, "Is there no provocation for these repeated outrages?" I answer, none as yet heard of. The accounts that we get of the last conflict with the Indians was brought to Fort Kearny by pony express, and from that point forwarded by telegraph on the 4th instant, and is as follows:

"Accounts of Indian disturbances in Humboldt and other northern counties are again becoming frequent, and there seems to be an organized effort making to kill off all the troublesome savages."

The Humboldt Times, of the 20th, says that, on Sunday, April 14, Lieutenant Collins, with twenty-two men, attacked a ranch of Indians, and in a brief but brisk fight killed twenty, and wounded three others. The next morning, an attack was made, by Lieutenant Collins, on a large village, when five Indians were killed, and three badly wounded. The number of warriors in this ranch was estimated at near one hundred and fifty, but they fled after the first charge, leaving the troops in possession."

No crime named, but "troublesome savages," and Mr. Eddy, certainly a most reliable and worthy gentleman, says that the great slaughter first mentioned was, so far as ever known, entirely without provocation. What renders the crime more inexcusable, is that the Indians were upon their own grounds, their lands never having been purchased, either by our own Government or any other. They feel this wrong the more, from the difference made between themselves and their neighbors, across the line in Oregon, where they have all been treated with, and received a consideration for their lands.

But what relieving circumstance to bring solace to our minds? Have all the whites of the Golden State turned savages? No, far otherwise. A large majority who reside there deeply sympathize with the red man in his sorrows and wrongs; but not a few, in certain localities, are so situated that their lives are endangered to utter a word in their defence.

PIONER.

The Nashville Banner furnishes the following summary of the action of the Legislature of Tennessee:

MILITARY BILL.—The military bill directs the organization of 55,000 volunteers, 25,000 for immediate and active service, and 30,000 for a reserve corps. The sum of \$5,000,000 has been appropriated for war purposes.

MILITARY ALLIANCE.—The military league with the Confederate States is substantially the same as that passed by Virginia. It secures to the State important material aid for defensive purposes.

The military alliance bill was passed by the following vote: In the Senate, yeas 14, nays 6, not voting 4. In the House, yeas 42, nays 15, not voting 18. The ordinance of secession, or of separation, was passed in the Senate, yeas 20, nays 4. In the House, yeas 46, nays 21, not voting 8.

NEWS ITEMS.

A temporary convention or military league has been entered into between the commissioners of Tennessee and the commissioner of the Confederate States, Henry W. Hilliard, similar to that of the State of Virginia with the Government of the Confederate States. The object of this treaty is to give one direction to the military movements of the contracting parties. It makes Tennessee in fact one of the States of the Confederate Government.

An order has been issued for the organization of the first reserve corps of Ohio, consisting of 100,000 men, to be subject to immediate transfer into the active army.

The great leading builders in London have resolved hereafter to pay their workmen by the hour, instead of the day; 15 cents an hour for experienced hands, and 9 cents for laborers.

Sabres, with sheath and belt, cost from \$7 to \$10 each, according to quality. Cutlasses, such as are oftentimes by artillery men, cost \$2. A breech-loading carbine costs \$17. Sharpe's rifles, a most effective weapon, about the same. Revolvers (navy revolvers are preferable to the army pattern) cost from \$26 to \$30 a pair. A six-pound brass cannon, used in flying artillery, costs \$1,000, and the gun wagon \$300. Armstrong's twelve-pound rifled cannon (an English gun) of which many are now being imported, costs \$112 6s. 8d., or about \$566. A six-horse caisson, for artillery ammunition, costs \$400.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says: "Major Oakes, of the United States army, is still in this city, directing the organization of military companies, with the view to muster them into the service of the Government."

The chief engineer of the New York fire department is here, with a tender of 250 to 300 of his corps, with steam fire engines for service in Washington. A similar tender was yesterday received from the Philadelphia fire department.

The Alexandria Sentinel says about 1,100 troops arrived in Lynchburg, Va., on Friday last, from Mississippi.

A forest fire in Cape May county, N. J., has devastated 30,000 acres of land.

At Macon, Ga., all persons tried in court for assault and battery are sentenced to enlist in the army.

Out at Morgantown, the other day, on the occasion of a regimental muster, the regiment refused to obey their colonel, who is a secessionist. Not only so, but they actually run him off the field, and compelled him to decamp for more congenial parts. The Union enthusiasm was intense, and it wasn't safe to talk secession, or anything approaching to it. When John Letcher or Jeff. Davis undertakes to muster those men into service, they will have a good time of it.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Judge Camden, who was appointed one of the Virginia delegates to the Montgomery Congress, has declined attending.

Comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week ending May 11, and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods.....	\$1,727,245	\$1,217,149	\$950,040
General merchandise.....	4,812,953	2,066,500	2,404,269
Total for week.....	6,540,198	3,283,649	3,354,309

A report has received large circulation through the press, wherein it is said that Mr. Buchanan has given \$5,000 to the Pennsylvania troops. This is incorrect. He has given \$100, in two sums of \$50 each, to two companies.

OTARD'S BEST BRANDY,
FOR sale by
ETIENNE MIRZAN,
may 14—1m
213 Pennsylvania avenue.

DRY GOODS!

Selling off, our large stock of DRY GOODS, at greatly-reduced prices, for cash. Washington and Virginia money taken at par, when the whole amount is taken out. Call early and get bargains.

HENRY EGAN,
No. 323 (south side) Pa. avenue,
Between Sixth and Seventh streets,
may 14—6lf
New Iron Buildings.



J. W. PLANT, UNDERTAKER,
418 Seventh street,
Between G and H streets, east side.
Feb 27—3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 11.—There are many and very conflicting rumors relative to the cause of firing on the crowd at Camp Jackson last evening by the Federal troops. Some say that rocks, bricks, and other missiles, were hurled at the volunteers, smashing their muskets, and breaking the limbs and otherwise wounding soldiers. Others assert the contrary.

One respectable citizen, who claims to have been an eye-witness, and stood a few feet behind the troops that fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown and no pistols fired by the crowd, the only provocation being abusive epithets launched at the Germans in the ranks. It is known, however, that after the firing commenced, shots were returned by parties in the crowd, and several soldiers were wounded. It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. Lyons.

The United States troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson, with all the equipment, tents, provisions, &c.

The Pacific and North Missouri railroad depots are occupied by the volunteers. Much excitement exists in the city, but, owing to the efficiency of the military and police corps, order prevails. General Frost, with his staff, and all the State troops, are in the arsenal.

St. Louis, Saturday Night.—General Frost's brigade have been released on their parole of honor, the men taking the oath not to serve against the General Government.

A report that Federal troops have gone to Jefferson city to take Gov. Jackson prisoner is authoritatively denied.

Troops have been stationed at the Pacific railroad depot, to prevent the transportation of troops to and from the city.

Gov. Jackson caused one span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed.

Two regiments of the "Home Guard" are patrolling the streets to-night.

Another Collision at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 12.—Another tragedy occurred here last night. The Home Guards were marching through the streets, followed by a crowd, who hissed and hooted at them, when a company fired upon the crowd. The whole column was thrown into confusion, breaking ranks, and fired down their own lines, as well as among the crowd on the sidewalks. Four soldiers and four citizens were killed, and many wounded. Great excitement prevailed.

General Harney issued a proclamation, expressing regret at such a state of things. He says the military under his command will only be used in the last extremity, and hopes not to be compelled to resort to martial law.

To avoid excitement, the regulars will be used to aid the local authorities, if necessary. The surrender of Camp Jackson caused great excitement in the Legislature. The military bill had passed both Houses. The State treasury has been removed, as well as the powder purchased by the State. Citizens are enrolling themselves in the Home Guard, in obedience to a special call of the Governor.

One thousand Illinois volunteers are stationed at Caseyville, seven miles distant.

Later from Europe, per Steamer Great Eastern.—English Views of American Affairs.

New York, May 12.—The steamer Great Eastern arrived last evening from Liverpool, with advices to the 24 of May, viz: Milford Haven, which port she left on that day. She made the passage in nine days and thirteen hours.

The Southern States commissioners had reached England.

Mr. Gregory's motion in the House of Commons relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy had been postponed for two weeks.

In the House of Lords, Lord Woodhouse stated, in reply to a question, that the Government recognised no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict unhappily commenced in America, either diplomatically or otherwise.

The English papers continue to discuss American affairs, the entire London press, with the exception of the London Times, sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government. The Times fears serious conflicts, if the North is determined to force obedience.

The state of affairs at Warsaw continues unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, May 1.—Cotton.—Sales of the last three days 30,000 bales, including 11,000 bales to speculators and for export. Messrs. Hewitt report an advance of 1d. since Friday, the market closing quiet but steady. Middling New Orleans 7 1/2d. Manchester advices were favorable.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has declined 6d.; wheat closed steady. Corn dull.

Provisions.—The market closed steady. Money Market.—Consols closed at 91 1/2. Illinois railroad shares closed at 34 1/2; Erie, 21 1/2.

American vessels' homeward bound are being insured at 4 guineas, covering the war risk.

Arrival of the California Express.

Port Kearny, May 12.—The California express has arrived, with San Francisco advices to May 1st. The steamer Golden Age has sailed with \$488,000 in treasure, one-fourth of which goes to England. There was great excitement in consequence of the war news. The fear of the privateers of the Southern States had diminished the shipment of treasure.

The Union spirit was aroused in all sections of the State, and sympathizers with secession were very quiet. A secession flag erected over the United States marshal's office had been hauled down.

The House of Delegates had passed a bill for the election of members of Congress on the 20th. The Senate would probably concur.

The Douglas men go for the Union, thus rendering fusion with the Breckinridge party impracticable.

The Kentucky Insurrection.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 11.—The reported insurrection in Owen and Gallatin counties originated as follows: An old lady met two negroes armed; she told the minister that the negroes were arming, and he spread the alarm. The military have been under arms all night, waiting the signal gun from the Kentucky side to render assistance.

War Preparations in Kentucky.

Frankfort, May 11.—Mr. Machen, from the House committee on military affairs, yesterday reported a bill appropriating something near six millions of dollars for military purposes, and the organization of a standing army of ten thousand men, with proper portions of artillery and cavalry, and a reserve force of fifty thousand. Mr. Underwood offered a resolution that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to limit the appropriation to the purchase of 40,000 Belgian rifle muskets, and the equipping of 1,000 cavalry and three batteries of artillery, the committee being also instructed to appropriate \$60,000 for drilling the active militia, \$16,000 for the purchase of ammunition, and also to provide for the organization of a home guard. In each county arming, the mus-

kets to be purchased shall be distributed. The Union men will support Mr. Underwood's proposition, while the secessionists will adhere to that of Mr. Machen.

The Y. M. C. Association and the U. S. Volunteers.

A special meeting of the Board of Management of the Young Men's Christian Association, resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. Opening the Reading Rooms of the Association, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., to the members of all military organizations now quartered in this city; and providing tracts for personal instruction.

2d. Opening the Library of about 2,600 well-selected volumes to the members of said military organizations who are also members of other Y. M. C. Associations.

3d. Extending a general invitation to attend the Bible Class and Lecture at the Rooms, every Saturday evening, at a quarter before 8, by Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Columbian College.

4th. Providing a regular daily supply of newspapers from all prominent points throughout the country, free for those who may visit the Rooms.

5th. The Association, in view of the increased expense incident to this effort to provide good and interesting reading matter for the extraordinary numbers now seeking it, respectfully makes its appeal for pecuniary aid. Directs the signature of this publication by the President and Recording Secretary; and requests that donations, with names, be left with the young men in attendance at the Rooms, or addressed to HENRY BEARD, Treasurer, Department of the Interior, or to either of the undersigned.

M. H. MILLER, Pres't,
Sam'l McElwain, Jan. Sec.,
Office Cong. Globe. May 11—2t

E. WHEELER.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

HARDWARE.

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All at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. nov 26

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REPRINT OF

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
 3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
- These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly